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4) Title: FACIAL COSMETIC

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Specification

1. Title of the Invention
FACIAL COSMETIC

2. Claim

(1) Facial cosmetic characterized by the fact that it contains 1-70 percent by weight of the organic silicone resin described by (A) hereinafter, 10-98 percent by weight of the volatile hydrocarbon oil described by (B) hereinafter, and 0.5-55 percent by weight of powder.

(A) An organic silicone resin comprising units of the generic formula $R_nSiO_{(4-n)/2}$ (where R denotes a hydrocarbon group or phenyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and n denotes a number ranging in value from 1.0 to 1.8)

(B) Volatile hydrocarbon oil with a boiling point ranging from 60 to 260°C at room temperature.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention
(Industrial Field of Application)

The present invention relates to facial cosmetics. More specifically, it relates to facial cosmetics that have good moisture resistance, perspiration resistance, oil resistance, and lasting qualities.

What is meant by the term facial cosmetic in the present invention comprises undercoat as well as conventional makeup.

[Prior Art]

There are various forms of facial cosmetics including solid foundations, solid eye shadows, oily foundations, and lipsticks, all of which consist of powder and oil. There are also emulsion-type foundations and other facial cosmetics, based on emulsion systems, all of which are characterized by the fact that they contain large amounts of inorganic powders such as talc, kaolin, red iron oxide, titanium oxide, and titanium-mica pearlescent pigments and organic pigments such as nylon, cellulose, and tar pigments.

Such facial cosmetics are subject to spotting, running, and the like from the action of sebum, perspiration, or the oils in other cosmetics. Women are universally dissatisfied with such running and splotchiness, especially in the hot and humid

The present invention is described in further detail hereinafter by means of working examples. The present invention is not limited by these examples. Mixing proportions are given in percentages by weight.

Working Example 1 Oily Foundation

(1)	Kaolin	25.0
(2)	Titanium dioxide	15.0
(3)	Red iron oxide	3.0
(4)	Microcrystalline wax	4.0
(5)	Liquid paraffin	5.0
(6)	Sorbitan sesquioleate	1.0
(7)	Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 3,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_xSiO_{1.5}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_xSiO_{1.5}$ units to SiO_2 units = 1.5:1	2.0
(8)	Isoper (Registered trademark) E (Boiling point 116-143°C)	Balance As suitable
(9)	Fragrance	

(4)-(7) were melted by stirring at 70-80°C, and then (1)-(3) were added and dispersed. The mixture was deaerated, (8) was added, and the mixture was packaged in suitable containers to obtain oily foundation.

The oily foundation of Working Example 1 showed good moisture resistance, oil resistance, perspiration resistance, and little running or splashing.

Comparative Example 1 Oily Foundation

(1)	Kaolin	25.0
(2)	Titanium dioxide	15.0
(3)	Red iron oxide	3.0
(4)	Microcrystalline wax	4.0
(5)	Liquid paraffin	5.0
(6)	Sorbitan sesquioleate	1.0
(7)	Ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose	10.0
(8)	Ethyl alcohol	10.0
(9)	Isoper (Registered trademark) E (Boiling point 116-143°C)	Balance As desired
(10)	Fragrance	

(7) and (8) were melted by stirring at 70-80°C and dispersed in (9). (4)-(6) were added and melted by heating. (1)-(3) were added and uniformly dispersed, and the mixture was deaerated. (10) was added, and the mixture was stirred and packaged in the prescribed containers to obtain oily

foundation.

Working Example 1 and Comparative Example 1 were subjected to the following evaluation.

Filter paper was impregnated with water or squalene. Working Example 1 and Comparative Example 1 were applied to the papers, and pressure from a dry nylon sheet was applied 10 times with a vertical motion. When this procedure was completed, the amount of the sample transferred from the nylon sheet to the filter paper (etc) was determined by evaluating the darkness of the color visually.

[Scoring System]

- 1 No transference.
- 2 Slight transference.
- 3 Marked transference.

The results, shown in Table 1, are the mean values from five testing cycles.

Table 1

	Water	Squalene
Working Example 1	1.0	1.0
Comparative Example 1	2.2	2.0

The results show that the facial cosmetic obtained is Working Example 1 resisted sloughing off with water and squalene; i.e., it has better lasting qualities, moisture resistance, and oil resistance than Comparative Example 1, a prior art oily foundation with good lasting qualities.

Working Example 2 Liquid Lipstick

(1)	Isoper (Registered trademark) A (Boiling point 64-70°C)	20.0
(2)	Solutrol (Registered trademark) 220 (Boiling point 240-260°C)	20.0
(3)	Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 3,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_xSiO_{1.5}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_xSiO_{1.5}$ units to SiO_2 units is 0.5:1	40.0 10.0
(4)	Glyceryl tristearate	10.0
(5)	Red No. 226	As suitable
(6)	Fragrance	

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(1)-(3) were melted by stirring at 50-60°C. In a separate operation, (4) and (5) were worked with a roller, then added to (1)-(3), and dispersed. The mixture was decreased, and (6) was added to obtain liquid lipstick.

The liquid lipstick obtained in Working Example 2 showed good moisture resistance, oil resistance, perspiration resistance, and little spreading or running due to adhesion to drinking vessels or the like. The product also had a refreshing feel on the skin.

Working Example 3 Mascara

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| (1) | Stellol (Registered trademark) 71 | 4.5 |
| (2) | Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 2,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.2}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.2}$ units to SiO_2 units is 0.8:1. | 70.0 |
| (3) | Black iron oxide | 15.0 |
| (4) | P.O.E. (20 moles) sorbitane monolaurate | 0.5 |
| (5) | Fragrance | As suitable |

(1)-(3) were melted by stirring at 70-80°C, and (4) and (5) were added and dispersed. The mixture was decreased, and (6) was added to obtain mascara.

The mascara of Working Example 3 showed little breakdown due to tears or the like and did not stick to the eyelids.

Working Example 4 Cosmetic Undercoat

- | | | |
|------|---|------|
| (1) | Neofin | 10.0 |
| (2) | Titanium dioxide | 5.0 |
| (3) | Red iron oxide | 0.3 |
| (4) | Yellow iron oxide | 0.2 |
| (5) | Methylphenylpolysiloxane ($n = 100$) | 20.0 |
| (6) | Solunol (Registered trademark) 100 (Boiling point 160-175°C) | 10.0 |
| (7) | Solid paraffin | 5.0 |
| (8) | Microcrystalline wax | 4.0 |
| (9) | Sorbitane sesquiolate | 1.0 |
| (10) | Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 3,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.2}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.2}$ units to SiO_2 units is 0.9:0.1:0.2:1 | 2.0 |
| (11) | Isoper (Registered trademark) III | |

(Melting point 171-193°C)
(12) Fragrance

(1)-(4) were melted and reduced to powder. In a separate operation, (5)-(11) were melted and melted at 70-80°C. The two mixtures were stirred together and decreased, and (12) was added to obtain a cosmetic undercoat.

The cosmetic undercoat of Working Example 4 improved the spreading qualities of facial cosmetic applied on top of it and suppressed facial cosmetic breakdown.

Working Example 5 Highlighter

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| (1) | Solunol (Registered trademark) 130 (Boiling point 170-203°C) | 95.0 |
| (2) | Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 3,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.2}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.2}$ units to SiO_2 units is 5.67:1. | 4.5 |
| (3) | Titanium-mica pearlescent pigment | 0.5 |
| (4) | Fragrance | As suitable |

(1) and (2) were melted by heating, and (3) and (4) were added and dispersed to obtain highlighter.

The highlighter obtained in Working Example 5 showed little running or splashing and had a refreshing feel on the skin.

[Effect of the Invention]

The facial cosmetic of the invention shows good moisture resistance, perspiration resistance, oil resistance, and little running or splashing. It also spreads well and has a refreshing feel on the skin.

Applicant: Kabushiki Kaisha Shiseido

Amendment (Originated by Applicant)

April 14, May 17, 1985

To The Commissioner of the Patent Office, the Honorable Manabu Shige

Accepted (Stamped)

1. Case Identifier
Japanese Patent Application No. Sho 69 59-279161

Title of the Invention
FACIAL COSMETIC

3. Party Filing the Amendment
Relationship to this case: Applicant
Name: Kabushiki Kaisha Shiseido (199)
Representative: Yoshio Oae
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4. Subject of the Amendment
The "Claims" and "Detailed Description of the Invention" sections of the Specification.

5. Description of the Amendment

(1) The "Claims" section is to be amended as shown on the enclosure.

(2) "Room temperature" in line 10, page 4 of the Specification is to be amended to "ordinary temperature."

(3) "Room temperature" in line 16, page 5 of the Specification is to be amended to "ordinary temperature."

(Enclosure)

2. Claims

(1) Facial cosmetic characterized by the fact that it contains 1-70 percent by weight of the organic silicone resin described by (A) hereinafter, 10-98 percent by weight of the volatile hydrocarbon oil described by (B) hereinafter, and 0.5-55 percent by weight of powder.

(A) An organic silicone resin comprising units of the generic formula $R_nSiO_{(4-n)/2}$ (where R denotes a hydrocarbon group or phenyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and n denotes a number ranging in value from 1.0 to 1.9)

(B) Volatile hydrocarbon oil with a boiling point ranging from 60 to 260°C at ordinary temperature.

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